

Grau in 1932, M.

Moehringia markgrafii Merxm. & Guterm. $2n = 24$. Italy, Brescian Alps, Vestone. Merxmüller & Wiedmann in 1956, M. Counted by Grau.

M. papulosa Bert. $2n = 24$. France, Dep. Alpes Maritimes, Tende. Merxmüller & Grau in 1962, M. Counted by Grau.

M. tommasinii Marchesetti. $2n = 24$. Yugoslavia, Istria, Osp. Merxmüller & Wiedmann in 1960, M. Counted by Grau.

Mucizonia hispida Berger. $2n = 16$. Spain, Prov. Malaga, Grazalema. Merxmüller & Grau in 1962, M. Counted by Grau.

Omphalodes verna Moench. $2n = 48$. Italy, Riviera, Alassio. Podlech in 1963, M. Counted by Grau.

Onosma cinerascens Br. Bl. $2n = 28$. Italy, Cottian Alps, Foresio. Merxmüller & Grau in 1963, M. Counted by Grau.

O. frutescens Lam. $2n = 14$. Greece, Arkadia, Vitina. Reehinger in 1958, M. Counted by Grau.

O. tridentinum Wettst. $2n = 28$. Italy, Vintschgau, Kastelbel. Grau in 1963, M.

Oxytropis amethystea Arv.-Touv. $2n = 16$. France, Dauphiné, Col de Glaize. Gutermann in 1960, M. Counted by Damboldt.

Palafoxia callosa (Nutt.) T. & G. $n = 10$. Texas, McCulloch Co. E. B. Smith 232, KANU. Counted by E. B. Smith and R. R. Johnson, KANU.

Panicum texanum Buckl. $n = 27$. Texas, Starr Co. F. W. Gould 8157, TAES.

Paspalum distichum L. $2n = 20_{II}$. California, Humboldt Co., Fish Lake. D. E. Anderson 2846, UC.

Quincula lobata (Torr.) Raf. $2n = 11_{II}$. Texas, Presidio Co. D. E. Anderson 2574, UC: Texas, Val Verde Co. D. E. Anderson 2593, UC.

Scleropoa rigida (L.) Griseb. $n = 7$. Texas, Walker Co. F. W. Gould 7519, TAES. This collection was reported earlier as *Festuca octoflora* Walt. (Gould, F. W. Am. Jour. Bot. 45:764. 1958).

Sporobolus contractus Hitchc. $n = 18$. New Mexico, Eddy Co. F. W. Gould 9541, TAES.

S. virginicus (L.) Kunth. $2n = 10_{II}$. Texas, Cameron Co. D. E. Anderson 2772, UC.

Willkommia texana Hitchc. $n = 30$. Texas, San Patricio Co. F. W. Gould 8606, TAES.

NOTES AND NEWS

A NOTE ON THE TYPE LOCALITY OF *TETRACOCOCCUS ILCIFOLIUS*.—The type locality of *T. ilcifolius* Cov. & Gilm. (Jour. Wash. Acad. 26:530. 1936), as stated in the original description, is in Fall Canyon on the west slope of the Grapevine Mountains, Death Valley, California, at 2000 ft elevation. The 15 plants located were "chiefly in crevices in the rock wall of the canyon which at this point consists chiefly of rhyolite," and "the fewness of the plants and scarcity of fruit are evidence that the plant is in the process of extinction." An isotype in the Death Valley National Monument herbarium is labeled in Gilman's handwriting as having been collected at 4000 ft. On April 11, 1963 a search was made from 2000 ft to over 4000 ft elevation in Fall Canyon and the only plants of *T. ilcifolius* encountered were at 3200 ft about four miles above the mouth of the canyon in crevices in the limestone wall. Estimates were made of the size of the plants: two had crown diameters of more than 4 ft, eight had crown diameters of 2–4 ft, and nine had crown diameters of less than 2 ft, a total of 19 plants. Judging from the distribution of shrub size, the stand appears to be maintaining itself, although no seedlings were observed and there was little evidence of fruiting. The vigor of the plants was comparable to that of individuals in a stand of several hundred shrubs in the Panamint Mountains. It is concluded that the stand at 3200 ft in Fall Canyon is the type locality.—H. THOMAS HARVEY, Department of Biological Sciences, San Jose State College.